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SNELL & WILMER L.L.P.			AKINTOLA, OLABODE	
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Phoenix, AZ 85004-0001			3691	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Commons	09/712,743	PATNODE ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Olabode Akintola	3691				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 6(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timil apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	lely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 Oc	ctober 2006	•				
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	action is non-final.					
, _	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
,	closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims		,				
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1,2,4-8,10,11,14-16,18-29,31,32,34-40 and 43</u> is/are pending in the application.						
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6) Claim(s) 1,2,4-8,10,11,14-16,18-29,31,32,34-4	0 and 43 is/are rejected.					
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.	-	•				
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	election requirement.					
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner						
10) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner. 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).						
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.						
,	animor. Note the attached office	7.00.017.01.1011111.1.1.0				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119	•					
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priori application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of 	s have been received. s have been received in Application ity documents have been received (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage				
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	ate				

DETAILED ACTION

This office action is in response to applicant's communication filed on 10/30/2006. Claims 1, 11, 21, 31, 40 and 46 have been amended. Claims 1, 2, 4-8, 10-11, 14-16, 18-29, 31-32, 34-40, 43-46 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 1, 2, 4-8, 10-11, 14-16, 18-29, 31-32, 34-40, 43-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lewis USPN (6513019) in view of Jones et al USPN (6021397) (Jones) and further in view of Cheah USPN (7003546).

Re Claim 1: Lewis teaches a method of creating financial advice applications, comprising; establishing a connection to a client computer having an application program (client workstation with user interface 140, fig. 4, co1.10, lines 21-33; col. 5, lines 27-55 and col. 19, lines 1-58) comprising at least one module, wherein each module of said application program corresponds to a financial service (unified internet-enabled user interface that supports browser-based inquires. Input data are presented to the system via and object-oriented API such as XML that conforms to different formats col. 5, lines 27-55; col. 15, lines 7-29; col. 9, lines 8-11 and 33-50); communicating with an authentication server and authenticating a user of said client computer (col. 19, lines 22-36, see also col. 21, lines 16-29); receiving a request from said client computer for financial advice services data related to a current financial position (accessing financial data and information about current and projected balances and positions across customers, accounts, books, funds..., and the like (col. 6, line 7-60 and col. 20, lines 1-55); transmitting said request for financial advice services data to said financial advice service (col. 4, lines 50-67 and col.10, lines 55 to col. 11 line 64) wherein establishing a connection to said financial advice service and transmitting said request for financial advice services data to said financial service comprises: establishing a connection to an application services manager (col. 6, lines 61 to col. 7, line 30; see also col. 21, lines 16-29); transmitting a second request to said application services manager for said financial advice services data (col. 6, line 7-60; col. 20, lines 1-55): establishing a connection between said application services manager and said financial advice service (fig. 4 and co1.4, lines 50 to col. 5, line 12 and col. 6, line 7-60); transmitting a result of compiling said financial advice services data to said client computer in the form of a financial advice application (co1.4, lines 50-65; col. 5, line 14 to col. 6, lines 47 and col. 19, lines 19-65); and scripting

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requests from said client computer such that a single request creates a financial advice application including data from a plurality of financial advice services (col. 5, lines 27-55 and col. 21, lines 43 to col. 22, line 39).

Although Lewis shows substantial features of the claimed invention as explained in claim 1, he does not explicitly show at least one lifetime goal, wherein the lifetime goal is related to at least and one of education, wealth accumulation, retirement, estate planning, tax planning, survivorship, disability, and long-term care.

Nonetheless, these features are well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Lewis, as evidenced by Jones.

In analogous art, Jones whose invention is about a financial advisory system for advising a user regarding feasible and optimal portfolio allocations among a set of financial products, disclose a financial advice system for advising a user lifetime goal such saving money to send a child to college (education), saving more money (wealth accumulation), retirement and purchasing (Co1. 4, lines 24-34 and col. 6, lines 1-13).

Giving the teaching of Jones, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and the advantage of modifying Lewis by employing the financial advice service system of Jones in order to provide specific and timely advice to users regarding steps they can take to improve their chances of meeting their financial goals in the most efficient way (Co1. 2, lines 41-45 and col. 20, lines 22-30).

Jones further teaches establishing a connection to least one financial advice service, wherein said at least one financial advice service includes a roadmap service configured to use the financial advice services data to provide financial planning and advice; (fig. 1; col. 5, lines 34-48 and col.

4, line 24-59); evaluating second request to identify a plurality of financial advice service based on at least one of financial need, preferred financial strategy and economic class; compiling data requirement based on at least one of: said financial need, said financial strategy and said economic class, wherein said data requirement include format and value properties; compiling said identified plurality of financial services and data requirements to form said financial advice service data and transmitting said financial advice service data to said client computer in the form of a financial services application. Jones teaches "As described further below, on an ongoing basis the financial advisory system 100 may evaluate the user's portfolio against one or more financial goals and may notify the user if progress towards any of the goals has changed in a material way. In subsequent user sessions with the financial advisory system 100, the user's data (e.g., the user's profile information, account holdings, plan parameters, and tax information) may be retrieved from memory on the AdviceServer 110, for example, and the current forecast for the one or more goals may be presented to the user. Additionally, if the ongoing plan monitoring has generated any alerts, they may be presented the user at this time. Alternatively, alerts may be generated proactively by the system and transmitted to the user via a telephone, email, fax, or standard mail messaging system. Based upon the alerts generated by the ongoing plan monitoring, the user may again begin the iterative process of adjusting the decision variables described above (e.g., risk level, savings rate, and retirement age) until the user is satisfied with the likelihood of meeting his/her goal (s)." (Jones Col. 6, lines 35-55; Col. 20, lines 7-30 and fig. 4, database 130. See also col. 4, lines 50-67 and col. 11, lines 50 to col. 12 line 4).

Lewis does not explicitly teach the limitation wherein said financial advice is fully executable at said client computer. Cheah teaches the step wherein said financial advice is fully executable at said client computer (col. 10, lines 52-63). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Lewis from a "thin client" (in which some functionality is moved from the server to client) architecture to a full client-side architecture as taught by Cheah in order to reduce the dependency on the server when the server becomes unavailable.

Re claim 2: Lewis teaches the step wherein said first request and second request are the same (Fig. 4; col. 4, lines 50 to col. 5, line 12; col. 6, line 7-60 and col.10, lines 55 to col. 11, line 64). Re claim 4: Lewis teaches the step wherein said at least one financial advice service includes at least one of leased storage service, a formatting service, library service, repository service, simulator service, an asset allocation service, a business graphics service, a roadmap service, and an equity evaluation service (see Figs. and 4; col.4, lines 50 to col. line 48 and col.11, lines 50 to col. line 152.

Re claim 5: Lewis teaches the step comprising formatting data transmitted between any of said application program, said application services manager, and said at least one financial advice service in a standardized data format (col. 9, lines 33-51 and lines 50-54 and col. lines 11-21).

Re claim 6: Lewis teaches the step wherein said standardized data format is XML (col. 6, lines 1-6; col. 9, lines 37-51 and col. 17, lines 11-54).

Re claim 7: Lewis teaches the step comprising formatting data transmitted between a plurality of financial advice services in a standardized data format (col. 9, lines 33-51; col. 10, lines 50-54 and col. 17, lines 11-54).

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Re claim 8: Lewis teaches the step wherein said standardized data format is XML (col. 6, lines 1-6; col. 9, lines 37-51 and col. 17, lines 11-54)

Re claim 10: Lewis teaches the step comprising communicating with registration application configured to allocate TCP/IP port for use financial advice service during client session (col. 19, lines 27 to col. 20, line 23 and col. 21, lines 16-23).

Re claims 11 and 40: Lewis teaches a system and a method for creating financial advice applications as explained in claim 1 above. The claims include similar limitations found in claim 1.

Therefore they are rejected with the same rationale.

Lewis further teaches an advice utility server in communication with said at least one client computer and said at least one application program (fig. 4 shows web enabled client devices 140 with desktop applications conforming to thin client/Web Server architecture that is in communication with information servers 110, 111 or 112 with database 130 having financial service data via Web server 120, col. 10, lines 50 to col. line 24); and at least one financial advice service (information servers or communication with said advice utility server (Web server 120 and database 130), wherein each financial service is configured to receive data from said advice utility server and to transmit data to said advice utility server (Lewis fig. 4, col. 5, lines 13 to col. 6, line 64; col. 10, lines 50 to col. 11, line 55); and Lewis teaches the invention, further comprising a data migration mechanism in communication with said advice utility server, wherein said data migration mechanism is configured to convert data transmissions between any client computer, said advice utility server, and a financial advice service into standardized data format (col. 9, lines 33-51 and col. 10, lines 50-54).

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As to the lifetime goal limitations see the claim 1 above.

Re claims 14 and 43: Lewis teaches the step wherein said standardized data format is XML (col. 6, lines 1-6; col. 9, lines 37-51 and col. 17, lines 11-54).

Re claim 15: Lewis teaches the step comprising a translator communication with said advice utility server, wherein said translator is configured to translate data transmissions between plurality of financial advice services into standardized data format (col. 9, lines 33-51; col. 10, lines 50-54 and lines 11-54).

Re claim 16: Lewis teaches the step wherein said standardized data format is XML (col. 6, lines 1-6; col. 9, lines 37-51 and col. 17, lines 11-54).

Re claim 18: Lewis teaches the step comprising a registration application in communication with said advice utility server and said financial advice service, wherein said registration application is configured to allocate a TCP/IP port use financial advice service during client session (col. 19, lines 27 to col. 20, line 23 and col. 21, lines 16-

23).

Po claims 10 and 44: Lawis tooches the step wherein said financial advi

Re claims 19 and 44: Lewis teaches the step wherein said financial advice service includes at least one of headless utility, a leased storage service, formatting service, a library service, a repository service, simulator service, an asset allocation service, a business graphics service, a roadmap service, and an equity evaluation service

(See Figs. 1 and 4; col. 4, lines 50 to col. 5, line 48 and col. 9, lines 37-51).

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Re claims 20 and 45: Lewis teaches the step wherein said advice utility server comprises an application services manager configured communicate with said client computer and said financial advice service (col. 6, lines 61 to col. 7, line 30; see also col. 21, lines 16-29).

Re claims 21, 31 and 46: These are computer readable media, device and method claims with similar limitations as claim 1 above; therefore, they are rejected with the same rationale.

Re claims 22 and 32: These claims have similar limitations as claim 2. Therefore, they are

rejected with the same rationale. See the rejection on claim 2 above.

Re claims 24 and 34; Lewis teaches the step wherein said financial advice service includes at least one of a leased storage service, formatting service, a library service, repository service, a simulator service, an asset allocation service, business graphics service, roadmap service, and an equity evaluation service (see Figs. 1 and 4; col. 4, lines 50 to col. 5, line 48).

Re claims 25 and 35: Lewis teaches the step comprising processing instructions configured to direct a computer to perform the step of formatting data transmitted between any of said client computer, said advice utility server, and said financial advice service in standardized data format (col. 6, lines 61 to col. 7, line 30; see also col. 21, lines 16-29).

Re claims 26 and 36: Lewis teaches the step wherein said standardized data format is XML (col. 6, lines 1-6 and col. 9, lines 37-51).

Re claims 27 and 37; Lewis teaches the step comprising processing instructions configured to direct a computer to perform the step of formatting data transmitted between a plurality of financial advice services a standardized data format (col. 9, lines 33-51 and col. 10, lines 50-54).

Re claims 28 and 38: Lewis teaches the step wherein said standardized data format is XML (col. 6, lines 1-6 and col. 9, lines 37-51).

Re claims 29 and 39: Lewis teaches the step comprising processing instructions configured to direct computer to perform the step of allocating a TCP/IP port for use by a financial advice service during client session (col. 19, lines 27 to col. 20, line 23 and col. 21, lines 16-23).

Re claim 47: Jones teaches the step wherein said user-supplied data comprises at least one of economic group data and goals (col. 5, lines 52 to col. 6, line 39).

Re claim 48: Jones teaches the step wherein said economic group data comprises at least one of membership data, demographics data, and financial data (col. lines 52 to col. 6, line 39).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 10/30/2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues that neither Lewis, Jones, Cheah, nor any combination thereof, disclose or suggest "compiling data requirement based on at least one of: said financial need, said financial strategy and said economic class, wherein said data requirement include format and value properties" and "compiling said identified plurality of financial advice services and said data requirements to form said financial advice data". Examiner respectfully disagrees. Lewis in combination with Jones teaches these limitations. (see Jones col. 6, lines 51-55: "the user may again begin the iterative process of adjusting the decision variables described above (e.g., risk level, savings rate, and retirement age) until the user is satisfied with the likelihood of

meeting his/her goal(s)": See also Lewis: col. 2, lines 62-67, col. 3, lines 14-17: translating data into a format and value set).

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Olabode Akintola whose telephone number is 571-272-3629. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30AM -5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Alexander Kalinowski can be reached on 571-272-6771. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

OA

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